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or of those which are not signed.

Volume XVII. Number 60.

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY—MADONNE—COMEDY
OF ERRORS.BROADWAY THEATRE. BROADWAY—BELLEROPHON—THE
HETTERED.WISLON'S GARDEN. BROADWAY—GEMELLI—LES FIEVRES
AMORES.BROTHMAN'S LYCEUM. BROADWAY—THE FANTASY MAN
WALKS—FALL-A-LIMER—A LIMER.BURTON'S THEATRE. CHAMBERS STREET—TOWN AND
COUNTRY—HYPOCRISY.NATIONAL THEATRE. CHAMBERS STREET—NORTHERN
AND SOUTHERN—THE CAUSE.CHRIST'S MINISTERS. MOULDER'S HALL, 472 Broadway
between 10th and 11th—THE CAUSE.FELLOWS' OPERA HOUSE. 411 Broadway—EUROPEAN
MINSTRELS.AMERICAN MUSEUM. AMUSEMENT PARK—ATTRACTIONS
AND ENTERTAINMENT.NEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE. 37 BOWERY—EUROPEAN
MINSTRELS.WASHINGTON HALL. PARADISE OF THE FOLK—THE
FOLK.SATTLES' COMORAMA. CORNER OF THIRTIETH STREET
AND BROADWAY.

MINERVA ROOMS—PARADISE OF IRELAND.

New York, Sunday, March 2, 1851.

Telegraphic Summary.

Our telegraphic communications from Washington

are particularly interesting. The transactions in

Congress yesterday and last night, will be found

quite fully reported, and important. Our report of

the democratic caucus of Senators is confirmed by

the debate on the Rivers and Harbor bill, which

was protracted to a late hour. There appears to have

been considerable excitement and confusion in

each house, and, as usual towards the close of a

session, while one portion of the members were

anxious to get through with the work, another

portion was equally as ardent in endeavoring to

stave it off.

The Cheap Postage bill is in a very fair way of

being sent entirely, unless it should be hurried

through at the last hour. The information con-

cerning Nicaragua will not enlighten Congress

during the present session, as it is now in the

printer's hands.

The denial of Mr. P. Greely, of Boston, respecting

the statement in the Herald, on the matter per-

taining to Mr. Webster, will be seen, meets with a

"counter-check quarrelsome" on the part of Mr.

Greely. We shall soon see something more of this

affair. Meanwhile, Mr. Greely, it appears, is called

upon for an explanation.

The President's Proclamation and the Southern Press.

The message which President Fillmore sent a

short time since to Congress, in reference to the

return of the fugitive slave, Shadrach, from the officers

of justice in Boston, by a mob of black and white

people, does not meet with much favor in some parts

of the South, and especially in South Carolina, if we

take the tone of the public press as a reflection of

public opinion. Our readers will find in another column

an article from the Charleston Mercury on the subject,

which is of the character we refer to, and

which shows that the proclamation is considered in

the light of a law, to give the President the power

of employing the army and navy at his pleasure, not

against the mob in Boston but against the people of

South Carolina, in the event of their taking any

steps towards carrying their threats of secession

into effect. In this light it is looked upon as un-

called for, as unnecessary, and as a piece of dupli-

cacy—that in issuing it, Mr. Fillmore acted as the

Thames wherryman do—looking one way and rowing

the other.

Without desiring to impugn, or even to doubt

the intentions of Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet, we

are free to say, that the circumstances under which

that document was issued, are certainly calculated

to produce the impression which, as we see, has

been formed in the Southern States concerning it.

The Southern people ask, and certainly with some

show of reason, where was the necessity of issuing

such a proclamation, when Mr. Webster, Secretary

of State—who, doubtless, was consulted by the

President, in reference to the propriety of issuing

that document, and who, in all probability,

concided with President Fillmore on the necessity

of promulgating it—in his letter to the Union

Safety Committee of New York, in reference to the

rescue of Shadrach, used the following language:

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE MIGRATING TO THE

NORTH.—At the approach of summer, flocks of

birds may be seen moving towards the North, at-

tracting all eyes by their brilliant and lofty flight.

Sometimes they settle for a while, to rest their weary

pinions, and become objects of great curiosity.

According to our information from a correspond-

ent at New Orleans, we learn the particulars at-

tending the presence there of the Swedish Night-

ingale and her suite, who may soon be expected to

make their way to cooler northern regions. Bar-

num appears to be the strange bird in the flock, and

acts as the pioneer and director of every move-

ment. Many shots are aimed at him in his pas-

sage, but he does not seem likely to be brought

down till he gets further north, when we think he

will reach terra firma, after having been in the

clouds so long.

To leave the region of metaphor, however, can

anything be more transparent than the facts stated

in our correspondent's letter, with respect to the

injury done to Jenny Lind by the system adopted by

Barnum, in selling tickets? We have for months

chronicled the movements of this exhibitor of

curiosities, and have never failed to show that his

high prices have been deemed impositions by the

several communities in which he has induced

Jenny Lind to give concerts. In Havana, the

brilliant talents of the vocalist would have sus-

tained her in the number of concerts which were

originally proposed for that city; but the extra-

ordinary demands, which shut out of hope and

enjoyment the middle classes of society, crippled

the whole speculation; and the departure from

that city of the musical troupe was the consequence

—nine-tenths of the inhabitants not having had an

opportunity to listen to the vocalist whose fame has

been so resolutely proclaimed through the world.

Such, in a certain degree, has been the result

everywhere. In Boston there was serious trouble

and loud complaints; but even the reproaches of that

city could not excite the contractor for these con-

certs to take a single woman's reflection.

In this city, the complaints were not so loud; they

were deeper, and the concerts were rather attended

by strangers than the good people of the city, be-

cause the latter were perfectly aware that the high-

priced system must come down at no distant day.

Still, all this experience has had no power over the

avaricious disposition of Barnum, who seems to

have abandoned his ancient museum theory of a

single expense. He appears to believe, now, in the

slow five dollar piece, or in the sleepy eagle,

which he strives to coax from its nest in some

staid old gentleman's breeches pocket.

Well, what has been the result at New Orleans?

Precisely what it was here—some persons pay-

ing large sums for tickets, and others gaining an

admission to the concerts for fifty cents. Now, we

do not care the covering of a button about this

matter, individually; but there are principles in-

volved in the whole business, which have some

relation to the progress of musical art, and of artists,

in this country. It is unfair to make a monetary

experiment of the talents and fame of Jenny Lind.

It is manifestly unjust towards her, and is likely

to be attended with bad results to other performers

of like eminence. People are quite apt to gauge

the merits of performers by the money which they

can obtain by the exertion of their talents; and

when Jenny Lind, or any other performer, is

made the victim of such experiments on the

purses of the public, the injury can only fall

on the artist, and not on the speculator. We

have no doubt that Barnum, in enjoying the

substantial profit arising from the system, is

well satisfied; but that is not the point. In one

respect, great talents belong not to individuals, but

to society at large. Heaven seems to have be-

stowed them for something higher than a mere

selfish purpose—for the gratification and elevation

of the human race. Hence it has been a principle

in all countries, to render public entertainments as

cheap as possible, that the public may derive the

benefits which unquestionably arise from a proper

employment of them. Even were this not the case—

were the principle denied—we think we have a

right to call on Barnum to carry out the pledges

which he originally made on Jenny Lind's behalf—that

the prices should be made so reasonable, that

Maritime Affairs.

The British steamship Cambria, Capt. Shannon, will

leave this port on Saturday next, for Liverpool. It was

an inadvertence in stating that she was to have left

yesterday.

LAUNCH OF THE CLIPPER SHIP EUREKA.—So fast do

these beautiful vessels follow in the wake of each

other, that our pen is sorely tried from detailing the

course of one into her destined element, ere we have

time to record the advent of another. The present claimant

for patronage is the Eureka, which was launched here

yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the yard of A. J.

Westerly, foot of Houston street. She was constructed

under the personal superintendence of Capt. Jas. F.

Faulk, for Messrs. Chambers & Heine, and will be em-

ployed in the California and China trade, under the

command of Capt. Ascholson.

The Eureka is a beautifully modelled vessel. She

is very sharply built, but has most excellent bearings,

giving her the necessary buoyancy to float lightly

over the waves in any kind of weather. Her stern is

straight, and is ornamented with some neat gilt

carving. She has a very pretty square stern,

slightly concave, with a clean and beautiful

gun. She is thoroughly ventilated, and is built

throughout in a most excellent style. Her

length on deck is 178 feet, breadth of beam 36

feet 6 inches, and depth of hold 21 feet 6 inches. Her

keel, which is sited 10 inches, is in two depths, each of

17 inches, floors moulded 17 inches at the centre;

depth of 7 feet and finished through with 14 copper

bolts, 14 inches apart. The deck is of white oak, and

is bolted with 14 inch copper bolts. Her ceiling is com-

posed of yellow pine, 7 inches thick, square fastened

to the keel. The fore and aft beams are of white oak,

each side of the main keelson made of yellow pine, 12

by 24, fastened through the timbers and centre keelsons

with 14 inch iron bolts. The fore and aft beams are of

white oak, 12 inches thick, and are bolted to the keel

with 14 inch iron bolts. The fore and aft beams are of

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Police Intelligence.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.—One E. J. Thompson

was arrested on Thursday evening last, on a charge of

passing counterfeit money, and was committed to the

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